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The European Peace Address.

[From the London Times, Oct. 1.]

The subjoined address to his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, has been signed at Brussels by eminent men of almost every nation in Europe.

"Sir: A number of the members of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, now assembled in Brussels, and representing most of the European States, venture to address the President of that great people in the Western World, in whose progress and prosperity they cannot but feel the deepest interest.

"The melancholy strife which is now raging and devastating so large a portion of the North American continent has in its origin and progress given irresistible proofs of the energy and excitement with which the opposing sections have contended for the opinions and principles which each has advocated. Now, we fairly doubt the sincerity of both; but it is not the purpose of this friendly communication to wound the susceptibilities of either. Blood enough has been shed, treasures enough have been poured out, and it is in the hope that the prayer, hitherto but too faintly uttered, but which nevertheless represents the almost unanimous sentiment of your European brethren—the hope that the prayer for true—for peace, may find a concurring response in the Western World, that we venture to breathe it from this side of the Atlantic.

"We dare not propose to a people so self-supported, so advanced in civilization, whose feelings, however strongly excited, cannot be uninfluenced by the course of events and the teachings of experience—we dare not propose any particular *modus procedendi* by which the grave question and difference may be pacifically solved; but if a suspension of hostilities could be obtained as a preliminary measure, time might be given to consider by what instrumentality the present disastrous conflict might be brought to an end. If the will exist—which we would not for a moment doubt—the means may be found more practicable than they at first appear. The whole civilized world would rejoice in so happy a consummation, and if we can in any way contribute towards it we shall indeed not have appealed in vain to patriots and Christians."

Here follow the signatures, which are numerous.

Gen. Prentiss, who was captured at the battle of Shiloh, has been released by the Confederates, and arrived at Fortress Monroe with some 500 other exchanged prisoners. Gen. Crittenden, captured at Mumfordsville, Ky., is also released.

The U. S. Surgeon General has received a telegram from the surgeon in charge of the hospital at Chambersburg, to the effect that all the patients were paroled by General Stuart, but the hospital and stores were not injured in the least.

The draft takes place in Massachusetts today. The larger portion of the State has furnished its quota.

WAR NEWS.

The telegraph gives no later intelligence from the seat of war in Kentucky.

It is reported from Harper's Ferry that the picket force of the Confederates in front of the Federal lines is unusually strong; not a refugee, white or black, is able to make his way through. The Federal pickets extend two miles from Bolivar Heights; the Confederate lines are two miles beyond. A section of artillery is stationed on the road this side of Charlestown. No women are hereafter to be allowed to pass from Maryland into Virginia at Harper's Ferry, unless bearing passes from a general officer or the commander of a regiment.

On the 7th inst. four Federal gunboats approached a Confederate battery on the Rappahannock river, near Urbana, and opened fire, soon causing the evacuation of the works.—The Federal loss was one man killed and six wounded.

Dispatches of the 6th from Arkansas state that the Confederate General Parsons is moving towards Southern Missouri. The Confederate General Holmes was at Little Rock.—General Schofield, of the Federal Army, had arrived at Cashville, near the Arkansas line.

Within the last four days several bands of guerillas have been broken up in Missouri; Capt. Joe Kirk, one of their most daring leaders, was killed. The combined armies of Missouri and Kansas, under command of General Schofield, is to be known as the Army of the Frontier.

It is said that Reinzi is hereafter to be the headquarters of the Federal forces in Mississippi, instead of Corinth, as heretofore.

The Battle of Corinth.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 9th inst. has the following account of the battle at Corinth, which, it says, was a bloody one:

The Confederate forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupying a portion of the Federal breastworks. They also gained the town, but the Federals held out stubbornly on his left until reinforcements arrived, when, on Sunday, they fell upon Gen. Van Dorn in overwhelming numbers, forcing us to relinquish our position and to retreat.—The fight continued almost uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled. One of our Generals writes that Maury's Division, composed of Phifer's, Cabell's, and perhaps Moore's Brigades, will not muster more than one brigade. Cabell's Brigade has not more than 450 men left.

Gen. Martin, of the 4th brigade, (chiefly Mississippians) was killed. Also, Col. Rogers, of Texas, and Col. Wirt Adams, of Mississippi. Gen. Moore is reported killed. General Cabell was injured by a fall from his horse.

"Ten thousand fresh Federals from Bolivar harassed Maury's Division, which was in the advance in the retrograde movement.

The army is understood to be in the vicinity of Ripley, and perfectly safe."

Com. John A. Preble has been placed in command of the "River Navy" as the flotilla on the Ohio is denominated.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.—Gen. McClellan holds the Upper Potomac. Gen. Lee holds Winchester, with his left wing reaching toward Cumberland. Gen. Lee has thrown up fortifications. We can begin to see through the plan of the Confederate commander—which is to assume a defensive line reaching from the Upper Potomac across the Shenandoah Valley. He has chosen a strong position, which he is making still stronger by fortifications. He knows very well that a cautious General like McClellan will be in no haste to cross the Potomac in force at this season of the year, when that stream is liable to become an impassable torrent in six hours' time.

By erecting fortifications he can spare a portion of his force to hold Manassas and Thoroughfare Gap, so that he can be safe from any flank movement. You see his line from the Potomac, above Williamsport, along the Winchester hills to the South Mountain range, down that to the North fork of the Rappahannock, and along that to the Potomac at Aquia Creek.

From all the information I have received, I place but little reliance upon the reports that Lee is retreating. He is probably disposing his army to prevent any movement of ours till he can get his levies from the new conscription.

Gen. McClellan is receiving new regiments, which are brigaded with the old regiments instead of forming new brigades.

Gen. Lee undoubtedly can subsist his army where it is quite as well as at any other place in Virginia, and having chosen so strong a position for defence, it may possibly be some weeks before you hear of any active operations by the Army of the Potomac.—*Correspondent of the Boston Journal.*

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S BOUDOIR.—Luxurious and yet elegant splendor, most refined judgment, and a poetic temperament are revealed in the arrangements of the boudoir of the Empress Eugenie. The doors are made of ivory, inlaid with gold, the furniture of Rosewood, of graceful shape, and inlaid with gold, mirrors, on ivory; the sofas and chairs are covered with pale red silk; the walls hung with a dark paper, and the ceiling is an exquisite fresco. A magnificent Syrian carpet voluptuously deadens the sound of footsteps. Around hangs the most valuable paintings of the old masters, borrowed from the Louvre Gallery and Versailles, as well as two family portraits in oil, overshadowed by palms, ododendria, and camelias. The window-ledges are constantly adorned with fresh flowers; and on the writing desk lie splendid portfolios, and books bound in tortoise shell inlaid with gold. Nothing is wanting which a sense of complete luxury can devise; not even the toning of the light. The red silk curtains, heavily edged with black velvet, throw a subdued hue over every object, and any one who enters the room may imagine that he is inhaling poetry.—*St. James' Magazine.*

A writer from Charles County, Md., in the Washington Star complains of the conduct of the crews of some of the gunboats on the Potomac river. For some time past they have been in the habit of landing on the Maryland shore, and helping themselves to any and everything they may find.